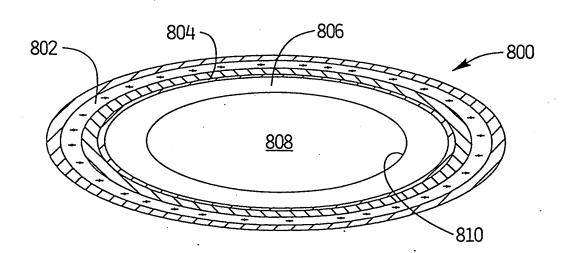
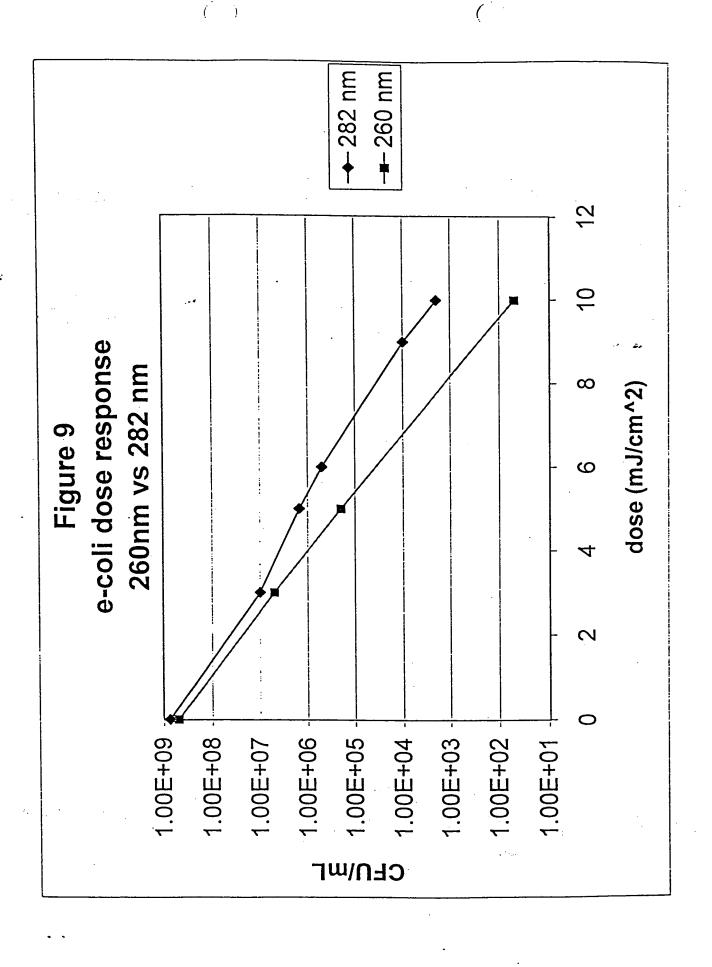
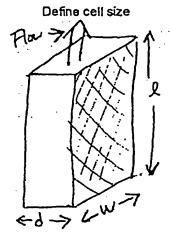


F15_8







depth := 1 mm

length := 15.cm

width := 3 cm

CrossArea := 2.length-width

Vol := length-width-depth

 $CrossArea = 90 cm^2$

 $Vol = 4.5 \, cm^3$

TARGET :=
$$50 \cdot \frac{\text{cm}^3}{1 \cdot \text{min}}$$

Duration :=
$$\frac{65 \cdot \text{cm}^3}{\text{TARGET}}$$

Duration = 78s

Duration is time required to treat a unit of platelets

Calculate residence time

TIME = 5.4 s

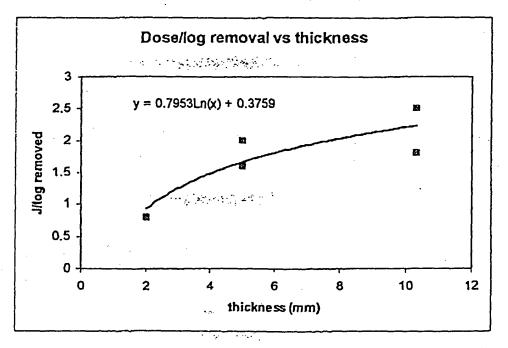
Set "surface" dose

SDose :=
$$\frac{\text{depth}}{(2\text{mm})} \cdot \frac{J}{\text{cm}^2}$$

Linear fit for small gaps

SDose = $0.5 \frac{J}{cm^2}$

The "Surface Dose" is based on measurements of parvo reduction as a function of platelet (and plasma) thickness.



Set lamp intensity

$$POWERden := \frac{SDose}{TIME \cdot 2}$$

$$POWERden = 0.046 \frac{W}{cm^2}$$

Hemalight :=
$$0.020 \cdot \frac{W}{cm^2}$$

Compare this intensity with other lamps

Fluor :=
$$0.008 \cdot \frac{W}{cm^2}$$

$$\frac{POWERden}{Fluor} = 5.787$$

Calculate electrical parameters

Calculate lamp power

Electrical Density = $0.309 \frac{W}{cm^2}$

Assume 15% efficeincy

TolPOWER := POWERden CrossArea 2

TotELEC := ElectricalDensity CrossArea 2

TotPOWER = 8.333 W

TotELEC = 55.556 W

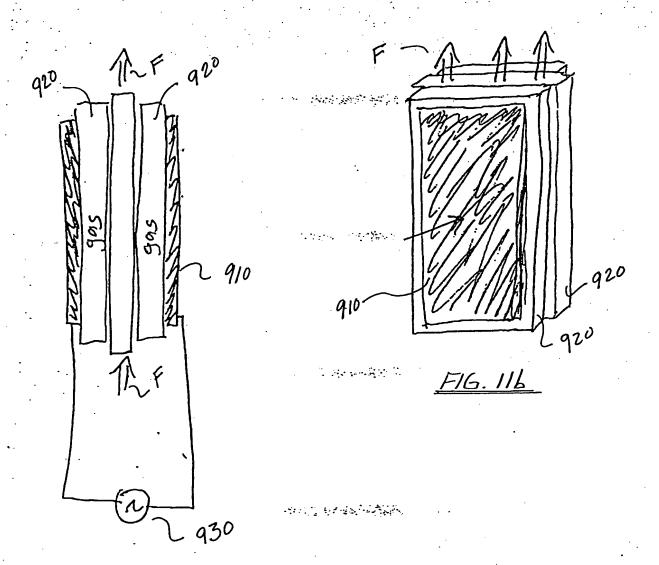
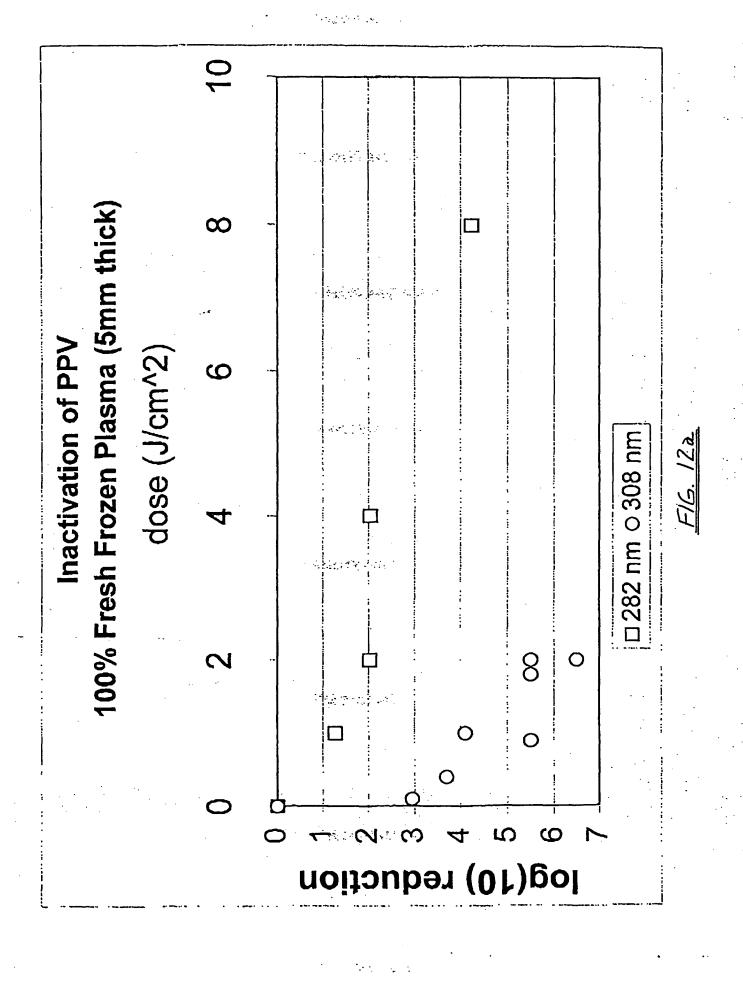
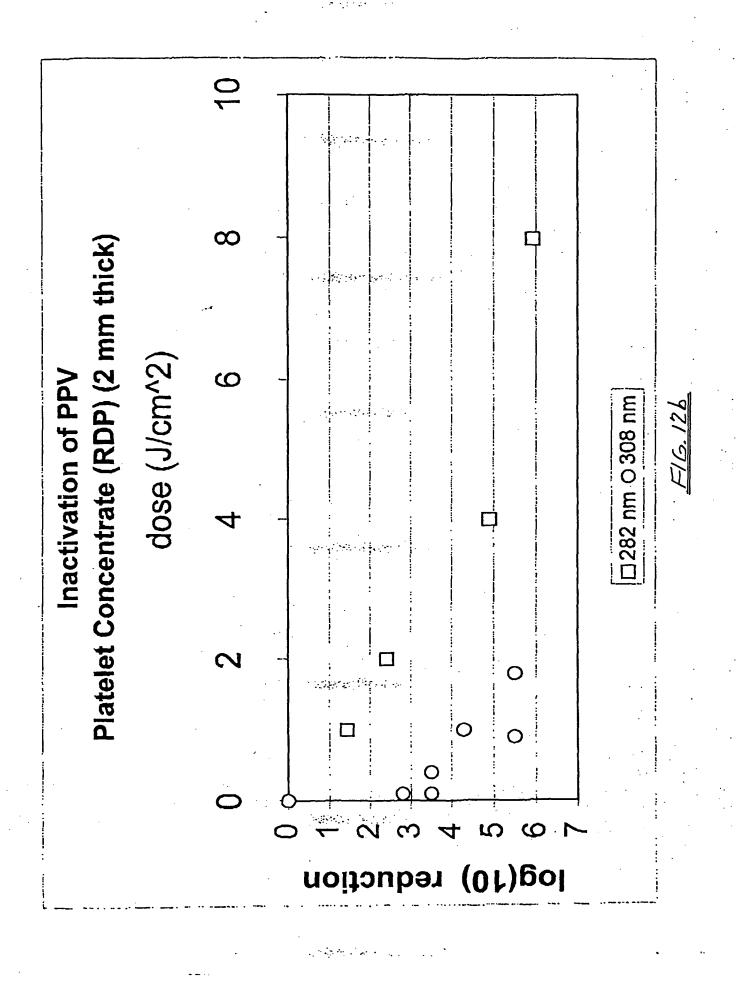
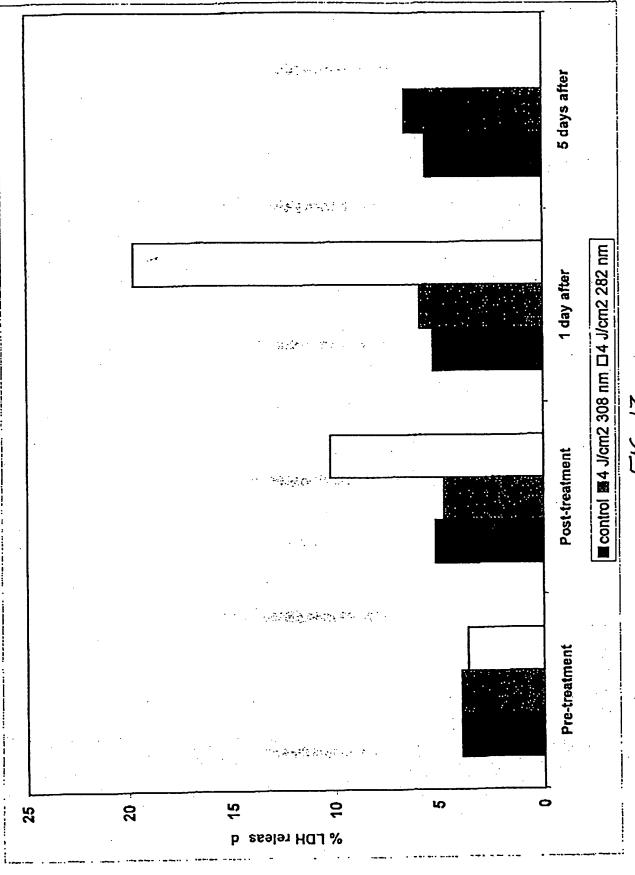


FIG. 11a







 $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{F}_{p}}(p_{m+1}, \dots, p_{m+p-1})$

7/6. 13